A

Genealogical and Chronological

TABLE

OF THE

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

BY

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New-York:
ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH,
683 BROADWAY.

1863.

JOHN A. GRAY,

Printer, Stereotyper, and Binder,

16 & 18 Jacob Street, New-York.

PREFACE.

THE title of this work indicates its object. It is designed to exhibit the transmission of the Crown of England, throughout all periods of the history of that country.

Although the plan adopted can not be called a diagram, it yet avoids all historic detail, *except* when the narration of leading events is necessary to the explanation of an entangled succession. By this means the work is sufficiently condensed to preserve those genealogical connections which are unavoidably separated in the extended volumes of the great English historians, while, at the same time, it gives an outline of the events with which those connections are most intimately associated.

Hence, while as a work of reference, this book may be useful to *adult* readers, it is hoped that it will also find favor among the *youth* of this country, as an easy introduction to the history of a nation with which their own is so closely allied in language and religion. From England we have derived those free

institutions which form the basis of governments, and *to* her must be accorded that position in the *old world* which *we* proudly claim in the *new*. Her experience, in fact, affords a theme for the grandest epic of the Christian ages. From the mystic days of the ancient Druids, when the ignorant Britons gazed wonderingly at the advancing galleys of Cæsar, the story of her progress is continued through a long line of centuries, until, in this enlightened age, a climax seems to have been attained, so well is the dignity and power of the nation reflected in the virtues with which *Victoria* has adorned her reign.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1862.

INTRODUCTION.

THE first invasion of Britain was made by the Romans, in the year 55 B.C., under Julius Cæsar, who compelled the inhabitants to purchase peace by payment of tribute. This being neglected, another invasion was made by Cæsar during the following year. The Britons were again reduced to submission, and surrendered many of their principal men as hostages. After the departure of their conquerors, however, they again revolted, and were unmolested for nearly ninety years; the Romans being prevented from enforcing obedience, in consequence of civil dissensions. In the year 43 A.D. the Roman Emperor, Claudius Cæsar, sent his general, Plautius, to Britain, and followed in person the succeeding year. He subdued the south-eastern portion of the island, (which was the most improved,) and held it tributary to Rome. The inhabitants of other parts of Britain resisted him, and were headed by Caractacus, who was, however, defeated by the Roman general Ostorius Scapula, (A.D. 50,) taken prisoner, and sent to Rome. Still many of the Britons maintained an obstinate resistance, but in the year 59 A.D., Suetonius Paulinus, a general under Nero, took command of the Roman forces, routed the Druids (the priests of the Britons, and regarded with the utmost reverence, fear, and superstition) from their sacred isle of Mona, and burned many of them in the fires which they had prepared for the Romans.

This blow at their religion, however, only aggravated the Britons, and headed by their Queen, Boadicca, they soon after defeated Suetonius in a great battle, burnt the town of London, and slew 70,000 Romans and strangers. This disaster was soon after retrieved by a decisive victory of the Romans, in which the Britons were routed, 80,000 of them destroyed, and Boadicea, to avoid capture, died from poison, self-administered, (A.D. 61.)

The great cruelties practised by the Romans were deemed impolitic by the Emperor, and Suetonius was recalled. The Roman rule in Britain was maintained with less bloodshed by his successors, but the subjection of the island was not fully accomplished until Julius Agricola took command, who advanced northward, drove before him (into Scotland) the most barbarous tribes, and then protected the lower country from their incursions by a chain of forts, stretched across the northern frontier of South-Britain. These defenses were afterwards improved by the Emperor Adrian, who built (A.D. 121) a wall between the river Tyne and the Frith of Solway. Still later, this wall was newly fortified by Severus, (in the year 208,) who made a victorious expedition to the most northern extremity of the island. Under the remaining Roman emperors, Britain was quietly submissive and made rapid progress in civilization.

But the decline of the Roman Empire made it necessary to abandon the protection of remote colonies, and in the year 448 their legions were withdrawn from Britain, and that country left exposed to the incursions of its northern enemies, the Picts and Scots,

who had long maintained a predatory warfare, and had only been prevented from overrunning South-Britain by the invincibility of the Roman arms. These barbarians now reduced the Britons (whose early valor had much degenerated) to great distresses. Their application to Rome for succor was unheeded, and in this emergency, their principal king, (for their rulers were the heads of different tribes,) Vortigern, asked and received assistance from a warlike tribe of Northern Germans, called Saxons, who, to the number of 1600, under the command of Hengist and Horsa, landed on the coast at the Isle of Thanet, joined the Britons, and soon drove the Picts and Scots back to their mountain fastnesses. But these victories inspired the Saxons with the idea of conquering the country they had defended; and being reïnforced by large hordes of their countrymen, they declared war against the Britons. Vortigern (who is said to have married Rowena, the beautiful daughter of Hengist) was deposed by his subjects, and his son Vortimer established in his stead. Horsa was killed in battle, and Hengist became sole Saxon commander. He opposed Vortimer, vanquished him and also his successor, Ambrosius, and settled his victorious followers in different parts of the country, himself remaining in the southern portion of the island, where he erected the kingdom of Kent, of which he was the first ruler. The contest between the Saxons and Britons was continued with varying successes on both sides. The Britons having regained their ancient valor, displayed considerable military prowess. The exploits of Prince Arthur and his Knights of the

Round Table have been the theme of many ballads and romances, and though rather apocryphal in their nature, yet these traditionary tales receive a certain degree of credibility from the undoubted spirit of daring and adventure which characterize the Britons of this period.

The Saxons, however, gradually prevailed, and finally gained possession of the country, which, in the course of conquest, had become divided into seven different kingdoms, each separately ruled, yet united against the common enemy.

"Thus," says Hume, "was established, after a violent contest of nearly a hundred and fifty years, the Heptarchy, or Seven Saxon kingdoms, in Britain; and the whole southern part of the island, except Wales and Cornwall, had totally changed its inhabitants, language, customs, and political institutions."

THE SAXON HEPTARCHY

was composed of the following Kingdoms:

First—Kent, of which	Hengist	was	first King.
Second—South-Saxony or Sussex, of which	Ella	"	"
Third—West-Saxony or Wessex, of which	Cerdic	"	"
Fourth—East-Saxony or Essex, of which	Erchewin	"	"
Fifth—East-Anglia, of which	Uffa	"	"
Sixth—Mercia, of which	Crida	"	"
Seventh—Northumberland, of which .	Ida	"	"

The records of the Heptarchy are very confused, and but little that is reliable can be gathered from them. It was finally ended by the subjection of all the kingdoms under Egbert, the seventeenth King of Wessex, who became sole monarch, and called the country Angle-land, or England. He is considered the first King of England, and commenced the Saxon line of Kings.

Genealogical and Chronological Table

OF THE

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

SAXON LINE OF KINGS.

1. EGBERT.

Began to reign 827. Reigned 11 years.

2. ETHELWOLF. THE SON OF EGBERT.

Began to reign 838. Reigned 19 years.

He had a number of sons, the first of whom, Athelstan, died before him.

3. ETHELBALD. THE SECOND SON OF ETHELWOLF.

4. ETHELBERT. THE THIRD SON OF ETHELWOLF.

They commenced to reign jointly in 857. Ethelbald died in 860. Ethelbert then reigned sole monarch until his death in 866. Length of reign, 9 years.

5. ETHELRED. THE FOURTH SON OF ETHELWOLF.

Began to reign 866. Reigned 5 years.

6. ALFRED. (The Great.) THE FIFTH SON OF ETHELWOLF.

Began to reign 871. Reigned 30 years.

Wife, Ethelswitha. Sons, Edmund, Edward,

and Ethelwald. The first died without issue during his father's life. The second succeeded to the throne. The third led a private life of study.

7. EDWARD. (THE ELDER.) THE SECOND SON OF ALFRED.
Began to reign 901. Reigned 24 years.

8. ATHELSTAN.
Began to reign 925. Reigned 16 years.

An illegitimate son of Edward, but preferred over his legitimate sons, because of their extreme youth.

9. EDMUND. THE FIFTH SON OF EDWARD, (THE ELDER.)
Began to reign 941. Reigned 6 years.

He left male children, but all so young that the Crown was given to his brother Edred.

10. EDRED. THE SIXTH SON OF EDWARD, (THE ELDER.)
Began to reign 947. Reigned 8 years.

His children were so young at his death that his nephew Edwy was made king.

11. EDWY. THE FIRST SON OF EDMUND, AND NEPHEW OF EDRED.
Began to reign 955. Reigned 4 years.

12. EDGAR. (The Peaceable.) THE SECOND SON OF EDMUND, AND BROTHER OF EDWY.
Began to reign 959. Reigned 16 years.

13. EDWARD II. (The Martyr.) THE FIRST SON OF EDGAR.
Began to reign 975. Reigned 4 years.

14. ETHELRED II. (The Unready.) SON OF EDGAR.
Began to reign 979. Reigned 37 years.
Died April 24, 1016.

By his first wife he had two sons; Edmond, (his successor,) and Edwy, whom Canute murdered. By his second wife, Emma, he had two sons, Alfred and Edward, of whom further mention will be made.

15. EDMOND. (Ironside.) SON OF ETHELRED II., BY HIS FIRST WIFE.
Began to reign 1016. Reigned 1 year.

During the reigns of the Saxon kings, the Danes had waged constant war upon England, meeting with various successes and reverses. During the reign of Ethelred II., Sweyn, King of the Danes, made a successful expedition into England, and obliged the king to purchase peace by payment of a large sum of money. The Dane, however, disregarded his contract, and again and again invaded England, each time becoming more exorbitant in his demands, yet having no greater regard to his promises. In the year 997, he was paid twenty-four thousand pounds by the English to make peace and leave the country. This interregnum continued for several years, but was broken by Sweyn in the year 1003, in revenge for an act of Ethelred, who, in 1002, had ordered a general mas-

sacre of all the Danes in his kingdom. At that time many of them had quietly settled in England, and the number executed by authority of this cruel edict, was very large. Among the sufferers was Gunilda, sister to Sweyn, who, though she had become a Christian and the wife of an English nobleman, was murdered, together with her husband and children. Sweyn raised a large army, invaded England, and, after several years, succeeded in gaining possession of the throne, in 1013, but died a few months thereafter.

During the preceding peace, (in 1001,) Ethelred had married Emma, sister to Richard II., Duke of Normandy. In 1013, he fled with his wife and two sons to his brother-in-law for protection. In 1014 he returned with them to England, (Sweyn being dead,) and regained his throne, notwithstanding the opposition of the Danes, who were now headed by Canute, the son of Sweyn. In 1016, Ethelred died, and his successor, Edmond Ironside, (his son,) being opposed successfully by the Danes, was forced to divide his kingdom with Canute. A few months afterwards he was murdered by one of his own nobles, and *Canute* became king, the first of the *Danish Line.*

The two sons of Edmond Ironside were sent

by Canute to his ally, the king of Sweden, with the request that they should be put to death; but that monarch, too merciful to oblige Canute, and yet wishing to avoid a quarrel with him, sent them to Solomon, King of Hungary, who educated them at his court. The eldest, named Edwin, died there. The other, Edward, (surnamed the Exile,) married Agatha, sister of the Queen of Hungary and daughter of the Emperor Henry II.

The two sons of Ethelred and Emma had fled to Normandy with their parents, in 1013, and returned with them to England, the following year. When Ethelred died, their mother again fled with them to Normandy, where they remained under the protection of their uncle. Their names were Alfred and Edward; the latter was afterwards King of England, (as will appear,) and known as Edward the Confessor.

THE LINE OF DANISH KINGS.

16. CANUTE. (The Great.)

Became king by conquest. Began to reign 1017. Reigned 18 years. Died November 12, 1036.

To secure himself against any attempt on the part of the Duke of Normandy, in favor

of the sons of Emma, he married her, promising the Duke that the issue of that marriage should inherit the crown. By his first wife, Alfwen, he had two sons, Sweyn and Harold; and by Emma, he had one son, Hardicanute, to which last, therefore, the crown should have descended, but the Duke of Normandy died before Canute, who then disregarded his promise, and pleading the extreme youth of Hardicanute in objection to his right, appointed Harold as his successor. At the time of Canute's death, his eldest son, Sweyn, was king of Norway, and Hardicanute was in possession of Denmark.

17. HAROLD. (Harefoot.) SON OF CANUTE BY HIS FIRST WIFE.

Began to reign 1035. Reigned 4 years.
Died April 16, 1039.

Earl Godwin, a powerful English noble, who had married Canute's daughter, declared for Hardicanute. This difficulty was settled by dividing the kingdom; Emma governing the portion of her son, (Hardicanute,) during his absence in Denmark. Harold corrupted the Earl Godwin by promising to marry his daughter, and declare her issue heirs to the crown. Ethelred's two sons in Normandy were invited by a forged letter, professedly written by Emma,

to come to England. Alfred did so, but was soon after murdered by the connivance of the Earl. Emma then fled to Flanders, and Harold took possession of the entire kingdom, which he held until his death.

18. HARDICANUTE. Son of Canute and Emma.
Began to reign 1039. Reigned 2 years.
Died June 8, 1042.

At the death of Harold he returned to England, and ascended the throne without opposition.

The English, disgusted with Danish rule, resolved to restore the Saxon line. Edward, surnamed the Exile, son of Edmond Ironside, was the nearest heir to the crown, but being little known, and in a remote land, his claim was passed by, and the crown offered to Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma. His unambitious temperament disinclined him for the perilous position, but Earl Godwin, now most powerful, induced him to accept, and secured him the crown. Thus the Danish line ended, and the Saxon Line was restored.

RESTORATION OF THE SAXON LINE OF KINGS.

19. EDWARD. (The Confessor.) THE SEVENTH SON OF ETHELRED. (But his first by his second wife, Emma.)
Began to reign 1041. Reigned 24 years.
Died January 5, 1065. Aged 65 years.

He married Edgitha, daughter of Earl Godwin, but had no children. Earl Godwin died. His son Harold was ambitious to succeed to the crown, but the King sent to Hungary for Edward the Exile. He came to England, but died a few months after his arrival, leaving three children, namely, an infant son, Edgar Atheling, who was the legal heir to the English crown, and two daughters, Margaret, afterward Queen of Scotland, and Christine, who became a nun.

20. HAROLD. THE SECOND SON OF EARL GODWIN.
Began to reign 1065. Reigned nearly 2 years.
Died October 14, 1066.

He usurped the throne, pretending that Edward had willed it to him.

William, Duke of Normandy, now asserted his right to the throne of England, declaring that Edward had appointed him as his successor in the presence of the English nobles, and that

Harold had bound himself by an oath, not to interfere with this succession. The Duke landed in England, September 28, 1066. Fought the battle of Hastings, October 14. Harold was killed, and William gained a complete victory. Edgar Atheling submitted, and joined the nobles in offering the crown to the Norman Conqueror. He accepted it, and was crowned at Westminster, on Christmas-day, 1066.

This is entitled the *Norman Conquest of England.*

NOTE.—Edgar Atheling, during the troubles which arose in the early part of William's reign, fled to Scotland, whose King, Malcolm, married his sister Margaret, and espoused Edgar's cause. He marched against William, but was obliged to retreat, (1071.) He subsequently contemplated another attempt to place his brother-in-law on the English throne, but William negotiated a peace with him in 1073, which provided that Edgar was to receive a certain income from him, (William,) in consideration of which, Edgar bound himself to leave Scotland, and relinquish his claim to the throne of England. This treaty was adhered to on both sides. Edgar left Scotland, lived first in Normandy, and afterwards in England, in retired content, to an old age, without taking any further part in the convulsions of the realm.

THE LINE OF NORMAN KINGS.

21. WILLIAM I. (The Conqueror.)

Began to reign 1066. Reigned 21 years.
Died September 9, 1087. Aged 61 years.

He was the seventh Duke of Normandy, surnamed the Bastard, being the natural son of Robert, sixth Duke of Normandy, by Harlotta, a tanner's daughter.

FAMILY.

WIFE.—Maud, daughter of Baldwin, fifth Earl of Flanders.

SONS.—1. Robert, to whom he gave Normandy.
2. William, the Miser. Died 1128.
3. Richard, killed in New Forest.
4. William Rufus, afterwards king, by will of his father.
5. Henry, afterwards king.

DAUGHTERS.—
1. Cicely, died a nun.
2. Constance, married Alan, Earl of Brittany.
3. Alice, died unmarried.
4. Adela, married Stephen, Earl of Blois, whose son Stephen was afterward King.
5. Agatha, died unmarried.

22. WILLIAM II. (RUFUS.) THE FOURTH SON OF WILLIAM I.

Began to reign 1087. Reigned 13 years. Was shot accidentally while hunting, by Sir Walter Tyrell, August 2, 1100. Aged 44 years.

He never married. His elder brother Robert was the proper heir, but William took possession in virtue of a letter written by his father on his death-bed, willing the crown to him. Robert remained Duke of Normandy.

23. HENRY I. (Beauclerc.) THE FIFTH SON OF WILLIAM I.

Began to reign 1100. Reigned 35 years.
Died December 1, 1135. Aged 67 years.

The throne belonged to his eldest brother, Robert, who was absent on a crusade to the Holy Land at the time of William II.'s death. Henry usurped the throne, and married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland. As she was the niece of Edgar Atheling, he thus joined the Anglo-Saxon royal family to his own. Robert, returning from the Holy Land, prepared to invade England for the recovery of his crown, but peace was negotiated; Robert agreeing to surrender his right in consideration of a pension, and the restoration of the Norman nobles. But Henry soon disregarded his word, invaded Normandy, defeated Robert in a battle fought September 28, 1106, took him prisoner,

and held him in close and cruel confinement in England, during the balance of his life, a period of twenty-eight years.

Prince William, son of Robert, attempted to obtain the throne, but was killed in battle. Robert died in the year 1134.

FAMILY OF HENRY I.

WIFE.—Maud, (or Matilda,) of Scotland.

SON.—1. William, lost by shipwreck, during Henry's life.

DAUGHTER.—Maud, who married

1. Emperor Henry V., of Germany, who died 1126. By him she had no children.
2. Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, by whom she had children, namely, *Henry*, afterwards King, and William and Geoffrey, who both died without issue.

24. STEPHEN. (The Earl of Boloign and Montaign, third son of Stephen, Earl of Blois, by his wife, Adele, the fourth daughter of William I.)

Began to reign 1135. Reigned 19 years.
Died October 25, 1154. Aged 50 years.

He was therefore a nephew of Henry I., and usurped the throne which Henry had left to his daughter Maud. Maud, aided by Robert,

Earl of Gloucester, and others, warred with Stephen, and finally captured him, February 2, 1141. Maud was acknowledged Queen, but being besieged by Stephen's brother Henry, (Bishop of Winchester,) she was obliged to fly from London, before being crowned. Gloucester was taken prisoner and exchanged for Stephen. In 1147 Gloucester died. Maud retired to Normandy, and resigned her claim to her son Henry, who, in 1153, landed in England with an army, and met Stephen at Wallingford. The latter had just lost his only son and heir, Eustace, and was peacefully disposed. It was agreed that he should retain the throne during his life, but that Henry Plantagenet should be his successor.

FAMILY OF STEPHEN.

WIFE.—Maud, daughter of Eustace, Earl of Boulogne.

CHILDREN.—Baldwin, Eustace, William, Maud, and Mary, all of whom died without issue.

NOTE.—As the male branch of the line of William I. was only preserved through the second marriage of Maud, (his grand-daughter,) with Geoffrey Plantagenet, the line of kings beginning here are called Plantagenets.

LINE OF PLANTAGENET KINGS.

25. HENRY II. (Court-Mantle.) THE GRANDSON OF HENRY I.

Began to reign 1154. Reigned 35 years.
Died July 9, 1189. Aged 57 years.

FAMILY.

WIFE.—Eleanor, daughter and heir of William, Duke of Guienne, and Earl of Pictou.

SONS.—1. William, born 1152, died 1156.
2. Henry, born 1154, died without issue, during his father's reign, having several times rebelled against him.
3. Richard, born 1156; succeeded his father.
4. Geoffrey, born 1158; married Constance, daughter of the Duke of Brittany, by whom she had one son, Arthur, the proper heir to the throne, after the death of the third son, Richard, who, as will be shown, had no children.
5. Philip, who died in infancy.
6. John, afterwards King, born 1166.

DAUGHTERS.—Maud, Eleanor, and Joan.

26. RICHARD I. (Cœur de Lion.) THE THIRD SON OF HENRY II.

Began to reign 1189. Reigned 10 years.
Died April 6, 1199. Aged 42 years.

He joined Philip, King of France, in a crusade to the Holy Land. Philip became jealous of the superior renown of Richard, and sought a pretext to return to France, promising Richard, however, not to make any attempt upon England, during his (Richard's) absence. Upon his arrival in France, he found the affairs of England so unsettled, that, disregarding his promise, he joined John, Richard's brother, in an attempt to usurp the throne. Richard, hearing of this, left the Holy Land with the intention of returning directly to England; but, passing through many adventures, was imprisoned in Europe, and held in secret for some time. Finally his place of concealment became known to his people, who gladly ransomed him at the cost of about $1,500,000. He reached England after an absence of four years, on the twenty-ninth of March, 1194. John submitted to his authority, and was pardoned.

Richard's death was occasioned by a wound from an arrow, shot from a castle that he was besieging.

His wife was Berengaria, the daughter of the King of Navarre. He had no children.

27. JOHN. (Lackland.) THE SIXTH SON OF HENRY II.
Began to reign 1199. Reigned 17 years.
Died October 19, 1216. Aged 50 years.

He inherited all his brother Richard's possessions. Richard had first appointed his eldest nephew, Arthur of Brittany, as his heir and successor, but finally altered his will in favor of John, who seized young Arthur, and subsequently put him to death. Arthur had married a daughter of Philip, King of France—Brittany was a province of France—and the subjects of Arthur demanded justice against his uncle. John was summoned to stand a trial before Philip, refusing which, he was adjudged guilty of murder, and all his French possessions declared forfeit to the Crown of France. John's barons refused to assist him, and Philip succeeded in wresting from him all the inheritance in France of his brother Richard, including Normandy. John afterwards quarrelled with the Pope, to whom he was forced to resign his throne, receiving it again, (at the hands of the Pope,) as a vassal of the Holy See. He was also required by his Barons to grant to the people the celebrated Magna Charta, which he signed June 19, 1215.

FAMILY.

WIFE.—Isabella, daughter of Earl of Angoulême.

SONS.—1. Henry, born October 1, 1207. Became King Henry III.

2. Richard, born Jan. 6, 1209. Became King of the Romans.

DAUGHTERS.—

1. Joan, married Alexander, King of Scots.
2. Eleanor, married William Marshall, and afterwards Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester.
3. Isabel, married Frederic II., Emperor of Germany.

28. HENRY III. THE ELDEST SON OF JOHN.

Began to reign 1216. Reigned 56 years.
Died November 16, 1272. Aged 65 years.

The proper right to the Crown was in Eleanor, sister to Arthur of Brittany. She never married, but was imprisoned by John, and kept so by Henry, for thirty-nine years. She died in 1241. Henry's reign was disturbed by insurrections, but he held the throne until his death.

FAMILY.

WIFE.—Eleanor, (married 1236,) second daughter of Reginald, Earl of Provence.

SONS.—1. Edward, born June 16, 1239, who became King.

2. Edmund, born Jan. 16, 1245. Earl of Leicester.

3, 4, 5, 6, Richard, John, William and Henry, all died young.

DAUGHTERS.—

1. Margaret, married Alexander, King of Scots.

2. Beatrice, married John, first Duke of Brittany.

3. Katherine.

29. EDWARD I. (Longshanks.) THE FIRST SON OF HENRY III.

Began to reign 1272. Reigned 35 years.
Died July 7, 1307. Aged 68 years.

FAMILY.

FIRST WIFE.—Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III., King of Spain.

SONS.—1, 2, 3, John, Henry and Alphonso; all died young.

4. Edward, born April 25, 1284. The first that received the title of "Prince of Wales." He became King Edward II.

DAUGHTERS.—Eleanor, Joan, Margaret, Alice, Beatrice, Mary, Elizabeth and two others that died in infancy.

SECOND WIFE.—Margaret, sister of the King of France.

SONS.—1. Thomas, Earl of Norfolk.
2. Edmund, Earl of Kent.

DAUGHTER.—Eleanor.

30. EDWARD II. THE FOURTH (ONLY SURVIVING) SON OF EDWARD I., BY HIS FIRST WIFE.
Began to reign 1307. Reigned 20 years.
Died September 21, 1327. Aged 43 years.

Was murdered by instigation of Roger Mortimer, the paramour of the Queen.

FAMILY

WIFE.—Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fair, King of France.

SONS.—1. Edward, born October 30, 1312. Prince of Wales.
2. John, Earl of Cornwall, died unmarried.

DAUGHTERS.—
1. Jane, married David Bruce, King of Scotland.
2. Eleanor, married Reginald, second Earl of Guilders.

31. EDWARD III. THE FIRST SON OF EDWARD II.
Began to reign 1327. Reigned 50 years.
Died June 1, 1377. Aged 65 years.

FAMILY.

WIFE.—Philippa, daughter of Earl of Hainault.

SONS.—1. Edward, the "Black Prince," born July 15, 1330. Married Joan, daughter of Earl of Kent. He died during his father's reign, June 8, 1376, leaving one son, *Richard*, who succeeded to the throne as Richard II.

2. William of Hatfield, born 1335. Died young.

3. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, born 1338. Died before his father. Left one daughter, who married Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, from whom descended Edward IV., (York.)

4. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, born 1340. Died 1399.

His first wife was Blanche, by whom he had a son Henry, afterwards King Henry IV. (Lancaster.)

His second wife was Constance of Castile, by whom he had no male issue.

His third wife was Catherine Swine-

fort. Before his marriage with her and while his second wife was living, he had children by her, namely:

1. *John Beaufort*, Earl of Somerset, from whom was descended Henry VII.
2. *Henry Beaufort*, Cardinal of Winchester. This issue was legitimated by Act of Parliament, 1397.

5. Edward, Duke of York, died during the reign of Richard II. His *first* son, Edward, Duke of York, was slain at the battle of Agincourt, and left no issue. His second son, Richard, Earl of Cambridge, was executed, August 6, 1415, for conspiracy against the King, (then Henry V.,) but left one son, *Richard*, who was created Duke of York by Henry VI., in 1425. The *son* of this Richard was Edward IV., as will subsequently appear.
6. William of Windsor, died young.
7. Thomas, Duke of Gloucester.

DAUGHTERS.—

1. Isabel, married Earl of Bedford.
2. Joan, married King of Castile.

3. Mary, married Duke of Brittany.
4. Margaret, married Earl of Pembroke.
5. Blanche.

32. RICHARD II. SON OF EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE, WHO WAS THE ELDEST SON OF EDWARD III.
Began to reign 1377. Reigned 22 years.
Died January —, 1400. Aged 35 years.

In 1399, John of Gaunt died, and Richard seized his possessions. Henry, (surnamed Bolingbroke,) son of John of Gaunt, was then in France, but raised an army, landed in England, July 4, 1399, and compelled Richard to resign the crown. Henry then claimed it, and caused himself to be declared King. Richard was imprisoned, and soon afterwards murdered.

FAMILY.

WIFE.—Anne of Bohemia, died 1395. No children.

NOTE.—With this reign ended the direct line of the Plantagenets. The proper successor to Richard II. was Edmund Mortimer, (only seven years old,) the great grandson of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, (third son of Edward III.,) as will be traced further on.

KINGS OF THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

33. HENRY IV. (Bolingbroke.) THE ONLY SON OF JOHN OF GAUNT, DUKE OF LANCASTER, (fourth son of Edward III.,) by Blanche his first wife. Also, cousin of his predecessor Richard II.

Began to reign 1399. Reigned 14 years.
Died March 20, 1413. Aged 46 years.

FAMILY.

FIRST WIFE.—Mary de Bohun, daughter of Humphrey, Earl of Hereford and Essex.

SONS.—1. Henry, Prince of Wales.
2. Thomas, Duke of Clarence.
3. John, Duke of Bedford, afterwards Regent of France.
4. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Regent of England.

DAUGHTERS.—
1. Blanche, married Lewis, King of Bavaria.
2. Philippa, married John, King of Denmark.

SECOND WIFE.—Jane, daughter of Charles I., King of Navarre, and widow of the Duke of Bretagne. Had two children.

34. HENRY V. (MONMOUTH.) THE FIRST SON OF HENRY IV.

Began to reign 1413. Reigned 9 years.
Died August 31, 1422. Aged 34 years.

FAMILY.

WIFE.—Catherine of Valois, daughter of Charles VI., of France.

SON.—Henry, Prince of Wales, born Dec. 6, 1421.

☞ NOTE.—After death of Henry V., his widow married Owen Tudor, a Welsh gentleman, which gave much offense to the Court. By him she had three sons, namely:

1. Edmund, made Earl of Richmond, who was father of Henry Tudor, afterwards Henry VII.
2. Jasper, Earl of Pembroke.
3. Owen.

35. HENRY VI. THE ONLY SON OF HENRY V.

Began to reign 1422. Reigned 39 years.
Died May 21, 1471. Aged 50 years.

In the year 1454, owing to the mental and bodily weakness of the King, the Duke of York was made Protector. He imprisoned the Duke of Somerset, but the King recovering, removed York from the Protectorate, and liberated Somerset. York and Somerset then fought the battle of St. Albans, May 3, 1455. Somerset was killed, and thus began the "Wars of the Roses," a contest for the throne waged between the House of York and the House of

Lancaster. The distinguishing badge of the Yorkists was a white rose; that of the Lancastrians, a red rose.

The Duke of York obtained an important ally in Nevil, Earl of Warwick, the most powerful of the English barons. The Yorkists were victorious at Northampton, and took Henry VI. prisoner. His queen Margaret, with his son Edward, escaped into Scotland. Parliament considered the claims of the Duke of York, and decreed that Henry should continue to reign during his life, but that the Duke of York or his heirs should succeed to the crown. But Margaret would not agree to this aversion of her son's claim, and marched against the Yorkists, and defeated them in a battle fought near Wakefield, December 30, 1460. Richard himself was slain and also one of his younger sons, (Edward.) The following year Margaret also defeated Warwick at St. Albans, February 17, 1461, and her husband Henry was restored to his wife and son. London, however, remained true to the Yorkists, who had now proclaimed Edward (the eldest son of the late Richard) the lawful heir, and Margaret was again compelled to retire northward.

Edward entered London, March 3, 1461, and

was proclaimed king the next day at Winchester, being then nineteen years of age. The reign of Henry VI. (though he was still living) is here ended.

FAMILY OF HENRY VI.

WIFE.—Margaret of Anjou.

CHILDREN.—One son, Edward, Prince of Wales. Born Oct. 13, 1453. Murdered by the Yorkists, May 9, 1471.

FAMILY OF RICHARD, DUKE OF YORK, (in part.)

WIFE.—Lady Cecily Neville, daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland.

SONS.—Edward, born April 28, 1442. Became King Edward IV.

George, Duke of Clarence, born October 21, 1449.

Richard, Duke of Gloucester, born October 2, 1452. Became King Richard III.

DAUGHTERS.—Annie, Margaret, and Elizabeth.

KINGS OF THE HOUSE OF YORK.

36. EDWARD IV. (See his genealogy at the end of reign.)

Began to reign 1461. Reigned 22 years.
Died April 9, 1483. Aged 41 years.

After his ascension to the throne, he defeated

the Lancastrians at Towton, and Henry fled with his family into Scotland. Margaret again invaded England, and gained some slight advantages, but was defeated at Hedgeby Moor, April 25, 1464, and again three weeks later at Hexham. Henry escaped on horseback, wandered about the country for a year, and was at last betrayed into the hands of the Earl of Warwick in July, 1465, who treated him with indignity, and confined him in the Tower. Margaret and her son Edward escaped into France.

Warwick, displeased with the King's marriage, (to the widow of Sir John Grey,) deserted the Yorkists, leagued with George, Duke of Clarence, (brother to the King,) and together they proceeded to France, where Queen Margaret received them very graciously and secured the friendship of Warwick by marrying her son, the Prince Edward, to his (Warwick's) daughter Anne. Warwick, having thus espoused the Lancastrian cause, landed in England, September 13, 1470. The King and his brother Richard fled. The Queen took refuge in sanctuary at Westminster, where her son, afterwards Edward V., was born. Henry VI. was taken from the Tower, and proclaimed King; but in a few months the Yorkists rallied, returned to London, were joyfully received,

Henry VI. was again imprisoned, and Edward IV. regained the throne. Warwick met Edward at Barnet, April 12, 1471. Clarence, with 12,000 men, deserted to Edward's standard. The next day a battle was fought. Warwick, with many other nobles, was slain, and his army completely routed. Margaret made another attempt a few weeks later, and was finally defeated on the field of Tewksbury, May 3, 1471. Both she and the Prince Edward were taken prisoners. The Prince was taken before the King, insulted, and then murdered. Margaret survived him about nine years, five of which she spent in imprisonment in the Tower, and the rest at liberty in France where she died. Her husband, Henry VI., died (whether naturally, or by violence is uncertain) in the Tower, soon after the battle of Tewksbury, May 21, 1471.

Thus became extinct the *legitimate* branch of the House of Lancaster, and was ended the "Wars of the Roses," leaving the House of York in possession of the throne, their claim to which, in the person of Edward IV., is established thus:

TITLE OF EDWARD IV.

The first son of *Edward III.* was Edward the Black Prince. He died before his father,

leaving one son, who succeeded as Richard II., and died without issue.

The second son of *Edward III.* was William. Died young; no issue. Thus the line of the first and second sons of Edward III. became extinct at the death of Richard II.

The third son of *Edward III.* was Lionel, Duke of Clarence. He died before his father, leaving but one child, (a daughter,) *Philippa*, who married Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March.* Issue—*One son*, *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of March, whom Richard II., before his deposition, had declared to be the lawful heir. This Roger Mortimer married and had four children, as follows:

1st. *Edmund Mortimer*, whose claim was usurped by Henry IV., who imprisoned him. He was released and kindly treated by Henry V., and died unmarried, 1424.

2d and 3d. *Roger* and *Eleanor Mortimer*. Both died childless.

4th. *Anne Mortimer*. Married *Richard*, Earl of Cambridge, the second son of

* This Mortimer was descended from the paramour of Isabella, the queen of Edward II.

Edmund, Duke of York, (which last was the fifth son of Edward III.) Richard was executed by Henry V. for conspiracy; but his wife Anne transmitted the royal claim to their son, Richard, Duke of York, (so created in 1425, by Henry VI.,) who was slain at Wakefield, December 30, 1460, leaving a family, (see reign of Henry VI.) His eldest son was EDWARD IV.

He was the third cousin of Henry VI., thus:

The fourth son of Edward III. was John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. The fifth son of Edward III. was Edmund, Duke of York.	Who were brothers.
The first son of John of Gaunt was Henry IV. The second son of Edmund, Duke of York, was Richard, Earl of Cambridge.	Who were first cousins.
The son of Henry IV. was Henry V. The son of Richard, Earl of Cambridge, was Richard, Duke of York.	Who were second cousins.
The son of Henry V. was *Henry VI.* The son of Richard, Duke of York, was *Edward IV.*	Who were third cousins.

Edward IV. thus represented legitimately the descent from both the third and fifth sons of Edward III. The fourth son's line was only represented by an illegitimate branch, descended from the natural issue of John of Gaunt and Katherine Swinefort.

FAMILY OF EDWARD IV.

WIFE.—Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, and widow of Sir John Gray.

SONS.—1. Edward, Prince of Wales. Born Nov. 4, 1470.
2. Richard, Duke of York, Born May 28, 1474.
} Both murdered by Richard III.
3. George. Died very young.

DAUGHTERS.—Elizabeth, born 1466; married Henry VII. Cicely, Anne, Bridget, Mary, Margaret, and Catherine.

BROTHERS OF EDWARD IV.

1. George, Duke of Clarence, (half-brother.) He married Earl Warwick's eldest daughter, Isabella. Prince Edward, son of Henry VI., had married Warwick's younger daughter Anne. After Edward's death, Clarence wished Anne to remain a widow, so that he might keep the Warwick estates, undivided, in his family.
2. Richard, Duke of Gloucester. He thwarted the plans of Clarence by marrying Anne, widow of Prince Edward, and afterwards procured the execution of his brother Clar-

ence, (February 18, 1478), who left one son with the title of Earl of Warwick, who was executed by Henry VII., (see that reign,) after long imprisonment, by which death the line of Clarence became extinct.

37 EDWARD V. THE FIRST SON OF EDWARD IV.
Began to reign 1483. Reigned 3 months.
Died July, 1483. Aged 12 years and 8 months.

His uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester, conspired for the crown. Professing distrust of the Protectors, Lord Rivers and Lord Gray, he seized them, and secured the young King. The Queen fled to Westminster with her son the Duke of York, and her daughters. Gloucester was proclaimed Protector, May 4, 1483. He beheaded Rivers and Gray, and afterwards Lord Hastings. He then secured the person of the young Duke of York, and secretly murdered him and the young King, (in the Tower.) The latter had never been crowned, and Gloucester, pretending that Edward IV. and the Duke of Clarence, and all their issue, were illegitimate, caused himself to be proclaimed king, with the title of Richard III.

*38. RICHARD III. THE YOUNGEST SON OF RICHARD, DUKE OF YORK; THE BROTHER OF EDWARD IV.; THE UNCLE OF EDWARD V.

Began to reign 1483. Reigned 2 years.
Died August 22, 1485. Aged 33 years.

His only son died in 1485. In order to strengthen his power, he wished to marry Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV., in whom was vested the lawful right of the House of York to the throne. Richard was her uncle, and had murdered her brothers and relatives. He did not succeed in effecting this marriage. Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, aspired to the throne; all the Lancastrians flocked to his standard, and Richard was defeated and killed at the battle of Bosworth Field, August 22, 1485. The victorious Tudor was proclaimed king as Henry VII., the same day.

With the death of Richard III. ends the Plantagenet Line of Kings.

FAMILY.

WIFE.—Anne, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, and widow of Prince Edward, (the son of Henry VI.) Died Aug. 1485.

CHILDREN.—One son, Richard, died April 9, 1485.

* See *Edinburgh Review*, Art. 1, No. CCXXXIV., April, 1862.

THE TUDOR LINE OF KINGS.

39. HENRY VII.

Began to reign 1485. Reigned 24 years.
Died April 22, 1509. Aged 54 years.

He was descended from the illegitimate issue of John of Gaunt, which was legitimated by Act of Parliament in 1397, but thereby the right to the crown was not admitted, but merely the right to inherit the private estates of the family. The genealogy of Henry VII. is as follows:

John of Gaunt (see family of Edward III.) had a son, (illegitimate,) who was John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, who had a son, John, first Duke of Somerset, who, at his death, left only one child, Margaret, who married Edmund of Hadbam, Earl of Richmond, (who was half-brother of Henry VI., being issue of Sir Owen Tudor and Catherine, the widow of Henry V.) The issue of this marriage was Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, now King Henry VII. His mother, Margaret, afterward married Sir Henry Stafford. Having no issue, Henry was heir to the House of Somerset and to his mother's claim to the throne—which last, however, was considered of little value until the death of Henry VI. and his son (by which the legiti-

mate Lancastrian branch became extinct) gave it importance. Even then the title was very faulty, and at any rate rested in Margaret, who was living when her son became king. But Henry united the rival claim to his own by marrying Elizabeth, who, being the eldest daughter of Edward IV., inherited the superior right of the House of York to the throne.

Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Clarence, had been seized and imprisoned by Richard III., but treated leniently. Henry VII. held him with more rigor. The Yorkists still agitated the realm, and disturbed the reign by supporting the claims made by two impostors to the crown. The first of these two was Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be the young Earl of Warwick. Henry satisfied the English by producing the real Earl from prison. Ireland remained obstinately factious, and proclaimed Simnel as King Edward VI. Henry finally captured him, and manifested his contempt by making him a scullion in the royal kitchen—a post which he is said to have filled with credit, being subsequently raised to the position of a yeoman of the household.

The second impostor did not escape so easily. His name was Perkin Warbeck, and he personated the Duke of York, pretending to have eluded

the murderous hand of Richard III. James IV. of Scotland espoused Warbeck's cause, but Henry managed to secure the impostor, and executed both him and the real Earl of Warwick (whose influence he feared) on the same day, November 23, 1499.

FAMILY.

WIFE.—Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.

SONS.—1. Arthur, born Sept. 1486. Married, in 1501, to Catherine of Arragon, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Spain. Died April 2, 1502.

2. Henry. Became Henry VIII. Born June 22, 1492. Married, when twelve years old, to his brother's widow, Catherine of Arragon.

3. Edmund. Died, 1495, 1 year old.

DAUGHTERS.—

1. Margaret. Married James IV., King of Scotland, by whom she had a son, James V. of Scotland, who was the father of Mary, Queen of Scots. She afterwards married Douglas, Earl of Angus, by whom she had a daughter, Margaret Douglas, who was the mother of

Henry Darnley, who was the second husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, by whom she (Mary) had a son, who became James I. of England. Margaret Douglas also had a son named Charles Stuart, the father of Lady Arabella Stuart, of whom we hear again during the reign of James I.

2. Elizabeth. Died 1495, aged 3 years.
3. Mary. Married to Louis XII., King of France. No issue. Married again to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Issue, a son, Henry Brandon. Daughters, Eleanor and *Margaret*. The last married Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who was made Duke of Suffolk in 1551. Their issue was the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey.
4. Katherine. Died in infancy, 1503.

40. HENRY VIII. THE SECOND AND ONLY SURVIVING SON OF HENRY VII. He united in his person the claims of the long-contested titles of York and Lancaster.

Began to reign, 1509. Reigned 38 years.
Died January 28, 1547. Aged 56 years.

FAMILY.

WIVES.—1. Catherine of Arragon, whom he divorced. Died Jan. 8, 1536.
2. Anne Boleyn, whom he beheaded, May 19, 1536.
3. Jane Seymour, who died a natural death, October 24, 1537.
4. Anne of Cleves, whom he divorced. Died July 17, 1577.
5. Catherine Howard, whom he beheaded, February 13, 1542.
6. Catherine Parr, who survived him. Died September, 1548.

CHILDREN.—1. Edward, son of Jane Seymour. Born Oct. 12, 1537.
2. Mary, daughter of Catherine of Arragon. Born Feb. 18, 1516.
3. Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn. Born Sept. 7, 1533.

41. EDWARD VI. THE SON OF HENRY VIII.
Began to reign 1547. Reigned 6 years.
Died July 6, 1553. Aged 16 years.

The Duke of Somerset (his uncle) was appointed Protector. Agreeably to the will of Henry VIII., negotiation and—that failing—*force* was used to induce Scotland to contract a marriage between the young King and Mary

Stuart, (afterwards Queen of Scots,) the daughter of James V. of Scotland. The Scots prevented this by sending Mary, then six years old, to France.

Henry VIII. had willed the succession (after Edward) to his daughter Mary, and after her to Elizabeth. Lord Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, having great influence over Edward, persuaded him to set aside Mary's right, and vest it in Margaret Brandon, Duchess of Suffolk, his cousin, who had no sons, and but one daughter, the Lady Jane Grey. Northumberland then married his son, Guildford Dudley, to Lady Jane, thus thinking to secure the royal title in his family. At Edward's death, Lady Jane Grey was very averse to taking the crown, pleading the prior right of Mary and Elizabeth; but she was overruled by her ambitious father-in-law, and was proclaimed queen July 10, 1533. She reigned only ten days, when Mary gained possession. Although a bigoted Catholic, and lacking the virtues and loveliness of Lady Jane, yet the people preferred her as queen, not only on account of her better right, but because they feared the unscrupulous ambition of Northumberland, who would have undoubtedly exercised great power over Lady Jane.

Edward VI. was never married.

42. MARY, DAUGHTER OF HENRY VIII., was called "Bloody Mary," from the violence of her persecution against the Protestants.
Began to reign 1553. Reigned 5 years.
Died November 17, 1558. Aged 43 years.

She beheaded the Duke of Northumberland; and (subsequently) because of an insurrection, also executed the Lady Jane Grey, and her husband and father. Mary married Philip, King of Spain, son of Emperor Charles V. of Germany, but had no issue.

43. ELIZABETH, THE DAUGHTER OF HENRY VIII.
Began to reign, 1558. Reigned 45 years.
Died March 24, 1603. Aged 70 years.

Mary, Queen of Scots, daughter of James V. of Scotland, was born December 7, 1542. She was educated in France, and married the son of the King of France, (afterwards Francis II.,) April 24, 1558. He died 1½ years thereafter. She returned to Scotland and married Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, July 27, 1565, (see his genealogy in family of Henry VII.) He was killed Feb. 10, 1567, the house in which he was sleeping being blown up with gunpowder, either directly or indirectly, (it is supposed,) by the Earl of Bothwell, and with the knowledge of Mary. (These are disputed points.) Mary soon after married Bothwell. Her enemies pro-

fessing horror at this marriage, had her imprisoned, and compelled her to sign a resignation of her throne in favor of her infant son (James, born June 19, 1566,) who was crowned James VI. of Scotland. Mary escaped to England, (1568.) Was held prisoner by Elizabeth. Various plots contemplating her rescue, her elevation to the crown, and even the assassination of Elizabeth, having been attempted, she was finally adjudged to suffer death, and was beheaded February 7, 1587. Aged 45 years. *Elizabeth* never married, and James VI. of Scotland was the only heir to the English crown. Elizabeth was the last Sovereign of the House of Tudor.

THE LINE OF STUARTS.

44. JAMES I. ALSO JAMES VI. OF SCOTLAND, SON OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, AND GREAT-GREAT-GRANDSON OF HENRY VII. (See family of Henry VII.)

Began to reign, 1603. Reigned 22 years.
Died March 27, 1625. Aged 59 years.

All of Henry VIII.'s children had reigned, died, and left no issue. The claim of the Suffolks, which Lady Jane Grey had represented, was withdrawn and never afterwards revived.

Elizabeth had signified James as her successor, and he was, in fact, the nearest heir to the throne. There was, however, a conspiracy started to place Lady Arabella Stuart on the throne, (see family of Henry VII.,) but it was discovered, the conspirators punished, and Lady Arabella, after many troubles brought upon her by the ambition of others, rather than herself, died insane.

Family of James I.

Wife.—Anne, daughter of Frederick II., King of Denmark. Married, 1589. Died, 1619.

Children—

Henry. Died Nov. 6, 1612. Aged eighteen years.

Robert. Died young.

Charles. Became King Charles I.

Elizabeth. Married Frederick, the Elector Palatine, by whom she had a daughter, Sophia, who married the Elector of Hanover, whose son was afterwards King of England, George I.

Margaret, Mary, and Sophia. All died young.

45. CHARLES I. SON OF JAMES I.

Began to reign 1625. Reigned 24 years.
Died January 30, 1649. Aged 49 years.

During his reign the Presbyterian and Puritan party rose in opposition to the encroachments which the crown had made upon the rights of the people. The kingdom was overturned, Charles was put on trial for treason against the government, adjudged guilty, and was beheaded January 30, 1649.

FAMILY.

WIFE.—Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France.

CHILDREN—

Charles. Died the same day he was born.

Charles, Prince of Wales, became Charles II. Born May 29, 1630.

James, Duke of York, became James II. Born Oct. 15, 1633.

Mary. Married William of Nassau, Prince of Orange. Issue—William, Prince of Orange, who became William III. of England.

Elizabeth. Died at 15 years of age.

Annie. Died at 3 years of age.

Henrietta. Married Philip, Duke of

Orleans. *Issue*—A daughter, Annie Maria, who married Victor Amadeus, Duke of Saxony, and King of Sardinia.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

By the death of Charles I. the succession was interrupted, the party in power having established a Commonwealth, at the head of which was

OLIVER CROMWELL.

He was appointed Lord Protector in 1653, and held that position for five years, until his death, September 3, 1658, (aged sixty years.) He rose by his own abilities from the ranks of the people, and was succeeded in the Protectorate by his son *Richard Cromwell*, who, however, wisely conscious of his inability to govern in such troubled times, signed his abdication, and retired into private life. After living several years in France, he settled in Hertfordshire, England, where, as a country gentleman, in the quiet enjoyment of a competence, he secured until his death (at an advanced age) a degree of happiness which had been denied to the greatness of his ambitious father.

Soon after the abdication of Richard Crom-

well, the Royalists succeeded in effecting the

Restoration of the Line of Stuarts,

and revived the monarchy, by placing on the throne the proper heir.

46. CHARLES II. SON OF CHARLES I. He was proclaimed King May 8, 1660, and entered London on the 29th of the same month.
Began to reign, 1660. Reigned 25 years.
Died Feb. 6, 1685. Aged 55 years.

He married Catherine of Braganza, but had no children by her.

47. JAMES II. SON OF CHARLES I., BROTHER TO CHARLES II., and proper heir to the throne, Charles II. having left no children.
Began to reign, 1685. Reigned 3 years.
Died, in France, Sept. 16, 1701. Aged 68 years.

In the year 1688, he was forced to abdicate his throne, in consequence of the revolution against the government, which was headed by his son-in-law, William, Prince of Orange. James fled to France. Was warmly received by Louis XIV., but, though supported by the whole French power, was unable ever to recover his crown, and died in France, leaving to his children a title but not a throne.

FAMILY.

WIFE.—(First.) Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon. Died March 31, 1671. Marriage contracted November 24, 1659. Actually married September 3, 1660.

CHILDREN—

Charles, James, Charles, Edgar, Henrietta, and Catherine, all died young, none living over four years.

Mary. Born April 30, 1662. Married her cousin, William, Prince of Orange, November 4, 1677. They became King and Queen of England.

Anne. Born February 6, 1664. Married Prince George of Denmark, the second son of Frederick III., King of Denmark, July 28, 1683. She became Queen Anne.

SECOND WIFE.—Mary D'Este, daughter of the Duke of Modena. Married November 12, 1673.

CHILDREN—

Katherine, Charles, Isabella, and Charlotte Maria, all died very young. Louisa Maria Teresa died in 1712. Aged twenty. She was a nun.

James Francis Edward. Born June 10, 1688. He is known in history as the "Pretender." It was asserted by his opponents that he was illegitimate, and by many he was believed to be so. His legitimacy, however, is beyond doubt. On him, and after him, on his son, through a period of eighty years after the death of James II., the adherents of the Stuart family relied for the establishment of their power, but they were never successful, as will appear in the succeeding reigns.

48 and 49. WILLIAM III. and MARY II. Reigned jointly.

Began to reign 1688. Reigned 14 years.
Mary died Dec. 28, 1694. Aged 32 years.
William died March 8, 1702. Aged 52 years.

William was the son-in-law and nephew of James II., the grandson of Charles I., and the husband and first cousin of Mary. Mary was the eldest living child of James II. The claim of James and that of his son James Francis Edward was not admitted. Parliament proclaimed William and Mary King and Queen, and the succession was ordained by law as follows: In the event of the death of William and Mary

without issue, the Princess Anne, second daughter of James II., was to have the crown. By a subsequent Act of Parliament, it was farther ordained, that if Anne should die without issue, the crown should revert to Sophia, granddaughter of James I., wife of the Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, Elector of Hanover, and to their descendants, being Protestants. Thus the right of the Prince of Wales, son of James II., was set aside, and the Stuarts have never since been seated on the throne, although the present family of Brunswick, as will appear, are descended from the first Stuart, James I. The daughter of Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, (only surviving daughter of Charles I.,) protested against the succession fixed by Parliament, because, if (as was alleged) the "Pretender," Prince of Wales, was illegitimate, then, after Mary and Anne, they leaving no issue, *she* was nearest to the crown. Her husband was Victor Amadeus, Duke of Saxony. This claim was not regarded by Parliament, as, in fact, it would have entailed a Catholic succession—the principal objection against the Pretender, who, if he had been educated a Protestant, could probably have gained the throne after Anne—perhaps directly after William and Mary, *who had no children.*

50. ANNE. DAUGHTER OF JAMES II., BY HIS FIRST WIFE.
Began to reign 1702. Reigned 12 years.
Died August 1, 1714. Aged 50 years.

England and Scotland were united at the beginning of this reign, and have so continued since.

FAMILY.

HUSBAND.—Prince George of Denmark. Died October, 1708.

CHILDREN—

1. A daughter, still born, 1684.
2. Mary. Born 1685. Died 1686.
3. Anne Sophia. Born 1686. Died 1687.
4. William. Born 1689. Died 1700.
5. Mary. Born 1690. Died 1690.
6. George. Born 1692. Died soon after birth.

Thus it will be seen that Anne left no children, and with her ended the Line of the Stuarts.

HOUSE OF HANOVER, or BRUNSWICK.

51. GEORGE I.
Began to reign 1714. Reigned 13 years.
Died June 10, 1727. Aged 67 years.

He was the lawful heir to the crown, according to the Acts of Parliament, fixing the succes-

sion, (see reign of William and Mary.) He was the Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg and Elector of Hanover, and great-grandson of James I. of England, thus: Elizabeth, daughter of James I., married Frederic V., Elector Palatine. Issue — Sophia, who married Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, and Elector of Hanover. Issue—George I. At this time, the English people were divided (as indeed they had been since the abdication of James II.) into two parties, the one favoring the reigning dynasty, and the other desiring the restoration of the Stuarts. The claim of the latter party was represented by James Francis Edward, son of James II., known as the Pretender, who, during this reign, was proclaimed King by Scotland, (in insurrection,) Sept. 6, 1715. He was, however, obliged to fly to France, and did not again disturb this reign.

FAMILY OF GEORGE I.

WIFE.—Sophia Dorothea, only daughter of the Duke of Brunswick-Zell.

CHILDREN—

George Augustus, Prince of Wales. Born October 30, 1683.

Sophia Dorothea. Born March 16, 1687. Married Frederick William, of Prussia.

52. GEORGE II. ONLY SON OF GEORGE I.
Began to reign 1727. Reigned 33 years.
Died Oct. 25, 1760. Aged 77 years.

The "Pretender" (often called the "Chevalier de St. George") had remained quiet for thirty years, when he appointed his eldest son, Charles Edward (known as the "Young Pretender") to be his representative. He landed in Scotland, July 16, 1745, was joined by his adherents, and commenced war against George II., for the crown. Meeting with various successes and reverses, he was finally defeated at Culloden, April 16, 1746, and after enduring many hardships, and making many "hairbreadth escapes," he found refuge in France, where he arrived September 29, 1746. In 1748 France withdrew her protection from the Stuarts, and the young Pretender went to Rome, where he was known as the Count of Albany. His character, as he grew older, changed for the worse, and his cause was generally abandoned by his friends. He died in 1784. His father had been long dead. His brother, the Cardinal of York, became the sole representative of the royal house of Stuart. He died at an advanced age in 1807, and the family became extinct. (See *Westminster Review*, Article V., July, 1861; and *Edinburgh Review*, Article VI., July, 1861.)

Family of George II.

Wife.—Caroline of Anspach.

Children—

Frederick, Prince of Wales. Died March 10, 1751. Aged 45 years.

William, Duke of Cumberland. Died 1765.

Annie. Married Prince of Orange.

Amelia. Died 1786.

Caroline. Died 1757.

Mary. Married Prince of Hesse-Cassel.

Louisa. Married Frederic V., King of Denmark.

Family of Frederick Prince of Wales.

Wife.—Princess of Saxe-Gotha.

Children—

George, who succeeded his grandfather, as George III.

Edward, Duke of York. Died 1767.

William Henry, Duke of Gloucester.

Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland.

Frederick William, died young.

Augusta. Married Duke of Brunswick.

Caroline. Died 1759.

Louisa. Died 1768.

Matilda. Married King of Denmark.

53. GEORGE III. The Grandson of George II.
Began to reign 1760. Reigned 60 years.
Died Jan. 29, 1820. Aged 82 years.

Family.

Wife.—Charlotte, Princess of Mechlinburg-Strelitz.

Sons—

1. George, Prince of Wales. Became George IV.
2. Frederick, Duke of York. Died Jan. 5, 1827. Left no children.
3. William Henry, Duke of Clarence. Became William IV.
4. Edward, Duke of Kent. Married in 1818. Died January 23, 1820. Had one daughter, Victoria. Born 1819.
5. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover.
6. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex.
7. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge. Died July 8, 1850.
8. Octavius. Died, 1783.
9. Alfred. Died 1782.

Daughters—

1. Charlotte Augusta. Married Duke of Wirtemburg.

2. Augusta Sophia. Unmarried. Died Sept. 22, 1840.
3. Elizabeth. Married Prince of Hesse-Hamburg.
4. Mary. Married William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, (her cousin.)
5. Sophia.
6. Amelia. Died 1810.

GRAND-CHILDREN, (in part.)

Alexandrina Victoria, daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent.

George Frederick, King of Hanover and Duke of Cumberland. Born May 27, 1819.

George Frederick William, Duke of Cambridge.

Augusta, daughter of Adolphus Frederick. Born July 17, 1822. Married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick, reigning Duke of Mechlinburg-Strelitz.

Mary, daughter of Adolphus Frederick, (the late Duke of Cambridge.) Born Nov. 27, 1833.

54. GEORGE IV. ELDEST SON OF GEORGE III.

Began to reign 1820. Reigned 10 years.
Died June 26, 1830. Aged 68 years.

In 1795 he married Princess Caroline of Brunswick, by whom he had one child, the

Princess Charlotte, after which he separated from his Queen, who left England and went to Germany. When George III. died, she returned, was gladly welcomed by the English people, but treated badly by the King, who refused to have her crowned Queen. She died (broken-hearted, it is said) August 7, 1821. The Princess Charlotte married, in 1816, Leopold, a younger son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. She died childless in 1817. Leopold subsequently accepted the crown of Belgium, (1830,) and married a daughter of the French King. His connection with the royal family of England was still maintained by the marriage of his sister to Edward, Duke of Kent, whose daughter, Victoria, now reigns. The Duchess of Kent, the mother of Victoria, was born August 17, 1786, and died in 1860.

George IV. left no family.

55. WILLIAM IV. THE THIRD SON OF GEORGE III. Being nearest to the throne, as George IV. left no family, and the second son of George III. had also died without issue.

Began to reign 1830. Reigned 7 years.
Died June 20, 1837. Aged 72 years.

FAMILY OF WILLIAM IV.

WIFE.—Adelaide, Princess of Meiningen.

CHILDREN.—Two daughters. Both died in infancy.

56. VICTORIA. THE GRAND-DAUGHTER OF GEORGE III. Being the only child of the Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III., she became heir to the crown by the death of William IV. without issue.

Began to reign 1837. Still reigning, (1862.)

By the death of William IV. the crown of Hanover, which had, since the accession of George I. to the throne, been associated with the crown of Great Britain and Ireland, was dissevered therefrom. The Salic law, excluding females from the throne, obtained in Hanover, and therefore Victoria could not be recognized as Queen. The next heir was the Duke of Cumberland, fifth son of George III., who was crowned King of Hanover.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Her Majesty, Alexandrina Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. Born May 24, 1819. Was crowned June 28, 1838, (having been nominally Queen since June 20, 1837, the date of the death of William IV.) Married, February 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness, Prince Albert.

PRINCE CONSORT—

Field Marshal, His Royal Highness,

Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emanuel, Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C. Born August 26, 1819. Died December 15, 1861.

CHILDREN—

1. Her Royal Highness, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal. Born November 21, 1840. *Married*, January 25, 1858, to his Royal Highness, Frederic William Nicholas Charles, Prince of Prussia, K.G.

   CHILDREN—

   1. His Royal Highness, Prince Frederick William Victor Albert, and
   2. Her Royal Highness, Princess Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, of Prussia.

2. Colonel, His Royal Highness, ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Cornwall, and Rothsay, Earl of Dublin, etc., K.G., etc. Born November 9, 1841.
3. Her Royal Highness, Alice Maud Mary. Born April 25, 1843. Mar-

ried to Prince Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862.

4. His Royal Highness, Alfred Ernest Albert, K.T.S. Born Aug. 6, 1844.
5. Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria. Born May 25, 1846.
6. Her Royal Highness, Louisa Caroline Alberta. Born March 18, 1848.
7. His Royal Highness, Arthur William Patrick Albert. Born May 1, 1850.
8. His Royal Highness, Leopold George Duncan Albert. Born April 7, 1853.
9. Her Royal Highness, Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore. Born April 14, 1857.

NOTE.—The following is taken from an Article in the Philadelphia *Press* of July 5, 1862: "The Prince of Wales is about marrying the Princess Alexandra-Caroline-Marie-Charlotte-Louise-Julie, born on December 1, 1844, eldest daughter of Christien, Duke of Glucksbourg, the legally recognized heir of the crown of Denmark. The present King, Frederic VII., has [illegible] children, and is now fifty-four years old. On his death, Christien of Glucksbourg will become King of Denmark, by virtue of near relationship and a law of succession, passed nine years ago.